

REPORT

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5. "Both officers and men, while posted at the Police Stations, were always expected to be ready for duty. Married officers were allowed to live with their families, but could be called for duty any time, day or night. All single officers lived in the garrison and thus were available at all times. The normal length of a beat was 8 hours.
6. "In spite of all the precautions and careful selection of candidates, the Security Police (SNB) was not trusted by the Ministry, because some of its members tried to help people as much as they could in their endeavor to escape abroad. [redacted] as an example of this the fact that, in [redacted] detachment which consisted of 200 men, as many as 50 were either expelled or arrested, or they escaped or committed suicide before being arrested. [redacted] another case, when a chemist in Cheb denounced a plot of Police Officers who were helping people in escaping abroad. When faced with the arrest, six policemen committed suicide at that time. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM
7. "As a result of the insufficient reliability of this border-police, regular military detachments have been sent to the frontier-zone since 1 October 1950 to guard the border. They are composed of regular soldiers, serving their two years' military service, who prefer to serve their military service in the open instead of in garrisons. Although they still remain regular soldiers, they are officially transferred to the 'P.S.' border-guards. They are carefully selected, after being screened and recommended by their cadre officers and district security officers at the place of their domicile. Then they are sent to Cheb for a short three months' training.
8. "Within this three-month course they are trained, apart from their normal military drill, in all the basic rules of the police service such as arresting people, following suspects, hand-cuffing, judo, basic knowledge of the police by-laws. They are instructed that they do not need to be too particular with firearms. They should shoot without warning, because, as a rule, they will never be witnessed, and they should eliminate the possibility of even one person escaping. The soldiers are trained in handling all the new weapons, especially small sub-machine guns of Soviet model, and pistols. They also get acquainted with different sorts of documents and learn how to distinguish a false document from a real one. They are trained to overcome natural obstacles - they have to climb hills, cut the trees, build rope-bridges, etc.. They are also trained to keep an eye on their own fellow-guards and are ordered to open fire at the slightest suspicion against them, while on a beat in the frontier-zone.
9. "The training for the Cheb district was carried out in Doupov near Karlovy Vary in the well-known training center of the security forces. The trainees had to undergo at the end of their course a final test, with sharp shooting, which was supervised by the Soviet officers. The latter were surprised, when during one of such final exercises, only two men were killed and several others wounded. This particular exercise consisted in besieging a factory, defended by another detachment. Live ammunition and grenades were used by both defenders and attackers.
10. "During these exercises only modern methods of fighting, modelled on the Soviet pattern, were used. To give an example of what the difference between the old and the new Soviet methods is [redacted] that, in the old tactics, the soldier, when approaching the target under fire, had to make four jumps forward and then take cover. The new Soviet tactics consist of making at least 15 jumps before taking cover. Every officer, N.C.O. and even ordinary soldier is obliged to observe his fellow-men to see whether they are strictly following this rule. He is entitled to shoot dead his comrade who would make less than 15 jumps, because of his 'cowardice'. Although the attack must be performed by each soldier individually, who must rely on himself to find the cover, the whole unit must act simultaneously and go forward at once - if possible, singing fighting songs or shouting political slogans. Before the action, the commanding 50X1-HUM

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officer or an N.C.O. must shout a few words of encouragement, recalling the 'heroic Red Army' and its achievement on the political front, thus raising the spirit of the attackers. Such suicidal mass-attacks are considered as the last word of the 'new' Soviet method of fighting, and are commonly accepted by all the military and semi-military forces under direct or indirect command of the USSR.

11. "The presence of Soviet officers was apparent when the new border security arrangements took place before 1 January 1951. The whole frontier zone was inspected by Soviet officers in civilian clothing, who ordered underground dug-outs (Zemlianki) to be built on the Soviet model as living-quarters for the frontier guards. The Czech officers protested that such dug-outs would be most unhealthy and unhygienic as permanent living-quarters. The Soviets eventually gave up, but only under one condition:--that the wooden huts had to be ready within one month. Under this pressure, all available workers were thrown into the production of those pre-fabricated huts, working night and day. Also clearance of a belt near the frontier was accomplished in time by cutting down trees in the affected area.
12. "The soldiers serving as frontier guards are promised quicker promotion, better pay and even motorcycles if their service proves to be more efficient than that of the Police. The first results were 'better' than expected. The young soldiers, unexperienced, not used to such special service as guarding of frontier and fearful of possible punishment for neglect while on duty, were shooting indiscriminately at anything moving, often killing their own comrades and officers.
13. "The border zone, completely cleared of inhabitants, with many villages destroyed and pulled down completely, will serve as targets for air force and artillery practice. Some of the places will be used for military training camps and centers.
14. "State Secret Police are being trained in a special center in Nove Mesto and Metuji. People of all ages and social classes are also trained for secret service as spies, informers, agents provocateurs to control the 'politically suspected' people. The training is similar to the training of the Police, with more stress, however, laid on the importance of controlling the political reliability of the population and preserving the State and Party security. These STB agents are better paid, have special entertainment allowances, are allowed to live in hotels if necessary, may have motor cars and may travel on the Police expenses. Only the most intelligent and shrewd people are chosen as candidates for this special service, and only on the CP recommendation. The most dangerous among them are women and youngsters. They are being taught that laws have only a limited value.--what is the most important is their own judgment, which unmistakably will lead them to action in the interest of the People's Republic. They are trained in using guns and other arms for self-defense. Apart from these special agents, there is a large crowd of less important informers, working as waiters, porters, barbers, shop assistants, doormen, etc., who are paid after any successful and valuable information has been handed in.
15. "The lowest type, and at the same time the most feared and despised among the agents serving the regime, are members of the Civilian Militia. Chosen strictly on the CP basis, this Civilian Militia prepares reliable cadres of followers who realize that they may live only as long as the regime lasts, and, therefore, they are ready to defend it and preserve it as long as possible.
16. "Prior to the establishment of this civilian Militia, a special training course was set up for the so-called 'district leaders'. The training was carried out in the Police training center at Doupov near Karlovy Vary with about 400 candidates. The training was carried under the instructions of Second Lieutenant Vcelak. From every district of the country one candidate

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attended the training course. It consisted of a normal military training, police training, use of all sorts of guns and pistols, machine and sub-machine guns, grenades, etc.. Special stress was laid on the partisan warfare in the rear of the enemy. On the whole the training was very much like the training of commando and parachute units, to which special political instruction was added. The main task of this Civilian Militia is to 'preserve and fight for the defense of the Communist Revolution achievements', at any time and under any circumstances. Upon completing their training, the leaders are sent to different districts where they are responsible for training of cadres of reliable militiamen. The total number of the latter must remain secret as far as it is practically possible. The salaries of these district leaders are fixed at 8,000 crowns, with motorcycles or cars at their disposal.

17. "The duties of the ordinary Security Police in the countryside are almost the same as before. Only, the commanding officers are now almost exclusively young workers, who, after three months of schooling, become officers and, after another few months' service, are commissioned as commanding officers. The salary of a Police Officer in the border zone, which was also the salary of our informant, is, with all additional allowances for wife and child, 4,500 crowns. After ten years of service, a married policeman will have about 4,900 crowns a month.
18. "The countryside Police Force has been entrusted with a new task: controlling the farmers and farming co-operatives (kolkhozes). They have to control and supervise the government-fixed delivery quotas of grain and to enforce them, to discover and prevent the 'economic sabotage' and to fight against 'Kulaks'. Their task consists in protecting the co-operative farms against all the 'enemies of State and Socialism'. The chairman of a co-op farm may always ask the police for protection whenever he thinks that the 'anti-Socialist' enemies are trying to prevent the fulfillment of the fixed target of delivery quotas or are refusing to help the farms with horses or machinery, or even labor.
19. "Young Police Officers, when non-Party members, must be organized as members of the Youth League. In the countryside the young Policemen are responsible for training and organization of the Youth League.
20. "All the security forces in Czechoslovakia are, according to popular belief, far larger than the Czechoslovak Army. Our informant estimates that the largest organization is the State Secret Security Force (STB), then the State Security Police (SNB), then the Civilian Militia Corps, and finally the regular Army.
21. "All the border districts along the German frontier are being prepared for defense. Large and modern concrete and reinforced concrete defense points and underground bunkers are under construction. During the last winter a special, quick-setting cement (so-called 'warm cement') was used, in order to speed up the construction of the defense line. According to our informant's estimation, this new defense line is being more strongly and thoroughly built than the old one against Germans before the war. It is commonly believed that in case of war these fortifications will be manned not by Czechoslovak units but by Soviet troops, because the former are considered by the Soviets to be unreliable in a war against the West. According to what our informant heard from the Czechoslovak officers, the Czech units will be transferred in case of war to Poland or to the USSR to maintain order, while the Soviet troops will be sent in their place.
22. "Should war break out now, [redacted] in spite of all the purges in the Army and Police and in spite of all the indoctrination and propaganda, the anti-Communist elements are yet so strong that they may seize the power. But in the long run this anti-regime force may gradually be broken up."

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